. W. MANUPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS. OHIO.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861 England's Position toward the Uni

The last arrival from Liverpool seems to confirm the idea that the British Government will, for the present at least, remain inflexible on two ints-first, not to permit privateers to bring their prizes into British ports; and secondly, not to recognize the Southern Rebel Confederacy as an independent and sovereign power.

This interdiction of privateers from entering British ports is in accordance with the principle adopted by the Great Powers in the Paris Peace Congress, in 1856. At the opening of the Russian war, in 1854, England and France, the two great naval powers who might be considered most interested in continuing the practice, proclaimed their purpose to issue no letters of marque during the war. At the close of the war, the Great Powers of Europe, by their representatives in the Peace Congress at Paris, declared the abolition of privateering. It would, therefore, be a gross inconsistency for England, France, or any other of the Great European Powers, to recognize as lawful the privateering of a Confederacy in open rebellion and in arms against the authority of a Government, with which those Powers have treaties of amity and

But it would be still more inconsistent and impolitic for any of these Powers, especially for England, to recognize the Southern Confederacy as an independent and sovereign power. This would require her to enter into a treaty with, and become the ally of our Rebels. It would be a just cause of war against her on the part of the United States. Besides, it would be a fiagrant violation of the principle of non-intervention which, it was insisted on by the English press and people, should be applied in the case of Italy, and was proclaimed as the policy of the Government.

England has taken the only position she could take with safety in regard to our national and domestic controversy. She has declared her purpose to remain neutral and to interfere on neither side. But neutrality implies the recognition of two belligerent parties in relation to whom the neutral position is taken. While, therefore, England recognizes the Contederate Rebels as a belligerent, or as a party to an actual war, she does not decide either as to the justness of their cause or their ability to maintain it. Her neutrality relieves her from the embarrassment of being required, on the one hand, to treat the Rebel buccaneers as friends, and open her ports to their piratical crews, or on the other, to try and execute them as robbers and pirates.

It is a gratifying announcement that Mr Gargory's motion in the British House of Commons, in reference to a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has been postponed sine die, or as we would say, "indefinitely." Mr. Gargony apologized for making the motion, by saying that he merely brought it forward that the Southern side might be heard as well as the Northern. But it appears to have been the unanimous wish of the House that the subject should be no further agitated

While our country should never relax its vigthose powers. While this is the case, the whole energies of the Government and of all to putting our cause in such a condition that no foreign government will ever venture to intimate a disposition to side with the Rebels.

eyes of the men about him that his fate had come, and begind hard against it, but unavailingly. He was hurried through the streets, and into a large brick building about two hundred feet north of the ratioset track, and carried into the third story. He was bothed tast a rype statached firmly to a beam within was ited firmly to his neck, and then the unfortunate wretch was pushed through the window. It was 'ahort shrift and sure cord." the wretches man falling states feet, was instantly hilled, the neck being dislocated by the shock. A few straggies and all was over, and the sacited crowd beneath looked up, awe struck, at the work of their own hands. This took place at 10 A. M. After hanging some minutes, until life was extinct, the body was drawn up to within three test of the window sill, where, as the 2 P. M. train approaches, it still hangs, a ghastly spectacle."

inflicted according to law.

SEIZURE OF COFFEE. — Two hundred bags of coffee were seized in Indianapolis the other day, which was marked for parties in Louisville One hundred bags were permitted to be taken to Jeffersonville by one party, on condition that it should be sold to Indiana customers. The other hundred bags are still in Indianapolis.—Louis.

Kentucky voted down secession by one hun-dred thousand majority. Louisville has just sent over it and by them, than is the train of all be sold to Indiana customers. This is pretty the postoffices who make up the mails and send hard on the Union people of Louisville. Old the letters, and no more. Kentucky has a hard time to keep in the Union The Secessionists on the one side and Abolitionists on the other, it would appear, are trying trolled and their operations reformed, the system to force her out. We hope she will stand by the ot employing them by the press, to obtain and old flag in spite of them.

No Milk for Soldiers.

The Albany Statemen publishes the follow-ing, which shows clearly that they are trying to live up to the regulations, so far as excluding milk is concerned, if nothing else:

The Cincinnati Times thinks this wo dude "cow-mest."

Fancy Generals—A Mercic Politician.

One wise man has appeared in the east. His glory is radiant, and his fame shall be immortal. One politician, tendered a brigadier general-ship, has considered his capacity, and declined the appointment. Let the stars dance with joy, and all patriots do honor to ex governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, but late of Kansas, for his sacrifice to the public good. Governor Reeder is as aspiring as most men. He has played an important part in national politics, and has never, to our knowledge, refused an office of prominence and good pay. No doubt governor Reeder, appreciates the momentous interests at Col. Magrader were Col. De Russy, bother of Reeder, appreciates the momentous interests at

to be fired.

Something more is required than marching to and fro, singing songs and shouting victory. It is neither a Chinese fight nor an American political canvass, in which those who make the loudest noise may win. In this fight the victory does not belong to the bar-room orators, or street-corner brawlers. Talent of the highest order, military education, experience and skill are required—are absolutely demanded of those who are to lead the triumphant columns. We can not now, as in electioneering times, make a hero out of a bloated polices court lawyer, whose talent lies in his tongue and his throat. The gift of gab has had its day. Position now mithout possessing merit, is doomed to an early and disgraceful fall.

Governor Reeder, no doubt, with his commis-

without possessing merit, is doomed to an early and disgraceful fall,

Governor Reeder, no doubt, with his commission before him, took all this into consideration. On the civil side, he was capable of making his mark. He could fill a Governor's chair or a Senatorial seat with credit. But when it came to the military side, he had neither the education nor the experience requisite to command a column. He could be Governor, Senator, and, perhaps President, and sustain himself; but a General, without military knowledge and experience requisite to command a column. He could be governor, Senator, and, perhaps President, and sustain himself; but a General, without military knowledge and experience requisite to command a column. He could be governor, Senator, and, perhaps President, and sustain himself; but a General, without military knowledge and experience requisite to command a column. He could be governor, Senator, and, perhaps President, and sustain himself; but a General, without military knowledge and experience requisite to command a column the could be governor of the wore the sword of Col. Wardrop of the Massachusette Third, and it was supposed that it was Col. W. who fell. The sword has been to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the nome of Col. W.

From what he saw and heard, Licut. Butler is convinced that the Rebels had not less than ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Major the column ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Major the fight.

He wore the sword of Col. Wardrop of the Massachusette Third, and it was supposed that it was Col. W. who fell. The sword has been to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the nome of Col. W. perhaps President, and sustain himself; but a General, without military knowledge and ex perience, he could be only mischievous to his country. Therefore, Governor Reeder declined accepting the appointment. All honor to him.

We extract the above from a lengthy article in the Cincinnati Times commenting on and condemning the folly, if nothing worse, of the Administration, in many of its important military appointments, wherein the Times says "the Government seems to have lost its judgment in the distribution of these high and important commissions."

Our chief object in copying the extract is to show how easily a carefess or ignorant editor may magnify a contemptible pretender and corrupt man, into a model of patriotic modesty. REEDER was, no doubt, as anxious as any one of the brood of incompetent aspirants for a Generalship in the army, and wrote a letter to Secretary Camenon with the intent of promoting his own elevation. That letter was published by JOHN W. FORNEY, in his Press, accompanied with the most fulsome praise of REEDER, who is one of Forney's cronics-the latter having palmed REEDER off on President PIERCE, as a man of high integrity and ability, and thus enabled him to obtain the first Governorship of Kansas. In that position he proved hi meelf to be an unworthy man, and lost his place, disgraced by removal for improper and dishonor able conduct. It became the duty of the editor of the Statesman, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to arraign him before his superiors, and although backed by Forner, then in a strong

position, and others, he very justly lost his offi-

cial head, because of official Improprieties. We have no information on the subject; bu we venture the prediction that REEDER was compelled from necessity to decline the commission of Brigadier-General, for the reason that it would be inconsistent with the duty and honor of any one of the Army officers of the regular Army to fellowship with him, were he in the service. The record in the case of Ma jor Monroomeny, who was court-martialed, and broke of his commission, for offenses of a accounts, it will be found, that a portion of the grave character at Fort Riley, in which the court, in their finding, implicated REEDER, and commented with severity on his conduct, would serve as a barrier to any recognition of him by present danger of interference from any of court, in their finding, implicated REEDER, and whole energies of the Government and of all loyal citizens should be devoted to making short facts. The wonder is that with such a record and decisive work of this civil war, or at least, in existence, REEDER ever succeeded in obtaining the tender of a commission from the President.

Eynching in Illinois.

We learn from a source not likely to be misinformed that Mr. James E. Harvey has not been recalled from the Portuguese mission, although there is ample and unquestionable evidence of his compileity with the training of the T. B. Buske was executed by a mob, at Lane, Ogle County, Illinois. It is stated he claimed to be a Southern man by birth, and that

road track, and carried into the third story. He was bound tast, a rope attached firmly to a beam within was lied firmly to his neck, and then the unfortunate wretch was pushed through the window. It was "short shrift and sure cord." the wretcher man falling sixteen feet. was instantly hilled, the neck being distocated by the shock. A few straggies and all was over, and the axcited orowd beneath looked up, awe struck, at the work of their own hands. This took place at 10 A. M. After hanging some minutes, until life was extinct, the body was drawn up to within three rees of the window sill, where, as the 2 P. M. train approaches, it still hangs, a ghastly spectacle."

Arson is a most terrible offense. A person convicted of the crime should be visited with the severest penalties; but it should always be inflicted according to law.

The Membacuty of the Tringham.—It is a pity and a shame to say that the telegraph has become so thorought to say that the telegraph and utterly mendacies we thance to say that the telegraph appears to run Tringham.—It is a pity and a shame to say that the telegraph as become so thorought than the strength and utterly mendacies we thanne to have and utterly mendacies. It is a pity and a shame to say that the telegraph and utterly mendacies that the appear.

The Membacuty of the telegraph has become so thorought than the strength and utterly mendacies. It is a pity and a shame to say that the telegraph and utterly mendacies that the appear ance of a inlegram on almost any subject waerants the inference that the contrary is the fact. Nothing less than he strongest intrinsic probability in the case likely is sufficient to result the presumption that the statement of the fact that frame over the wires. The case is caucity illustrated by a story of Daniel O'. Comeil and an English member of Parliament. On one cannot the great Irish orator fulminated one of those terrible threats which he was as much addited to. "by Jovel he will do it this time." Said the Englishman to a brother member. "No

The telegraph appears to get abused from all sides. In our view of the matter, if the press of the country would exercise the proper restraint on their specials, and reporters generally, some good might be accomplished. The telegraph will send no false reports if persons do not soldiers. He says: write them and take them to the offices. The telegraph or the operators are no more to blame given over 5,000 mejority for Mallony, Union cars, stage coach, or horse that carries the mail candidate for Congress, and Jefferson County bags which contain letters containing falsehoods 1,500 majority; and still the Indiana folks are for publication. And the operators who send determined they shall have no coffee! It must them are just as much to blame as the clerks in

> The agents or reporters of the Associated Press are to blame, and unless they can be conforward news, should be abandoned. They are at present a nulsance.

Mr. Holt's Letter.

The Southern people will see that Republicans of the North are not so bad, after all, on the question of slavery in the Territories. Wy have very unanimously endorsed that letter, in

which is found the following:

"The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the niave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the lerritory of the United States; and this decision, which has never been realisted or interfered with in a single case, to the low of the Lind, and the solve power of the Government to Placed to support it. That it will be loyably enforced by the present Administration I am Dunbar Schoonmaker, a private in Commitment to doubt."

is yet a slight hope of even the Journal.

Major Winthrop.

never, to our knowledge, refused an office of prominence and good pay. No doubt governor Reeder, appreciates the momentous interests at atake in this war. He feels it is not a political campaign, in which blank cartridges alone are to be fired.

who sent Capt. Kilsen of Louislana to receive them. Two hours after, Col. Magruder came, and they were handsomely received. With Col. Magruder were Col. De Russy, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Col. Hill of North Carolina, and other late of ficers of the army. ficers of the army.

None of Lieut Butler's party were permitted

by North Carolina troops.

The Virginia cavalry is spoken of as fit only

forces retreated, having marched fifteen miles in two hours and a half. They were completely exhausted. Auditor Taylor's Lotter.

From the following letter from Auditor Tay ler, it would appear that the five hundred thousand dollars referred to were about used up: LETTER FROM AUDITOR TAYLER.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, ORIO, June 10, 1861. Governor Dennison:-In answer to your in quiry whether funds for the payment of the three months' troops now at Camp Densison in the service of the U.S., can be provided by the State, I have to say: That by the act " to provide for the defense of the State and for the support of the Federal Government against re-bellion," passed April 18, 1861, the following

sums were appropriated :
1st. For the purchase of arms and equipments for the militia of the State, \$450,000. 2d. For carrying into effect any requisition of the President of the U. S. to protect the Federal Government, \$500,000

3d. As an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor, \$50,000; making a total of one million of dollars. By the act "To provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion," passed April 26, 1861, the following sums were

appropriated, viz:

1st. For expenses that might be incurred in calling the militia of the State into service in case of invasion or danger thereof, \$1,500,000 2d. For payment of the costs of the regiments of troops authorized to be called into the service of the State, \$500,000.

The general appropriation bill authorized the expenditure of \$25,000 for the purchase of fixed mmunition. These are all the appropriations applicable to war purposes, and you will observe that the only one that can be used in aid of the U.S. is that one of \$500,000 contained in the first named act. Against this appropriation warrants have been drawn for quartering, subsisting, transporting and clothing the troops in the service of the U.S., for blankets, for powder, for telegraphing and other expenses to the amount of \$492,169 88. Upon adjustment of log crop is brought into market.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

ROB'T W. TAYLER, Auditor I fully concur in the within opinion of R. W. Tayler, Auditor of State.

JAMES MURRAY,

Attorney Gen. JUNE 10, 1861.

(For the Ohio Statesman.)

Lane, Ogic County, Illinois. It is estated be claimed to be a Southern man by birth, and that he resident is not aware of the facts, it would be difficult to deny that appearances were in favor of the was a Secessionist; but the papers say he was hung for aron.

On the 7th of June, three warehouses were fired and destroyed, with about \$15,000 worth of grain, and that he set stated to a supposed of friend, who betrayed him, that he committed the act, and also that he intended to burn other houses. On this he was arrested and examined, which clearly fixed his guilt. The final is thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago Times:

"The examination was quietly concluded. Burke was hold to ball, and was passing along the street in the case of the and, and was passing along the street in the case of the land and send the ball to ball, and was passing along the street in the case of the land and send them in the very of the men about him that his tate had come, not wanted the price of the dignitaries of the land and send them in the very of the men about him that his tate had come, and because of the dignitaries of the land and send them in the very of the men about him that his tate had come, and was passing along the street in the case of the was harried through the street, and not an advance of the contracts was the lowest. The was the lowest and the parties, that I was the lowest and the was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest and the was the lowest and the was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest was the was the lowest. It was the lowest was the lowest was the lowest

contracts awarded them, although the bids put in by them were much higher than mine.

I do not understand why it is that my bid should be set aside, after a public advertisement had invited proposals. It was made in good faith. I offered no bribes for any influence, and acted in the transaction in the way that I thought was houcrable and just. I am a merchanic, while all of the successful gentlement, with the exception of Mr. Breyfogle, are not.—

They are operators and speculators. Was it because I am a mechanic, that I was set aside? And why is my bid suppressed in the article in the Journal?

G. VANDEMARK.

The Messers (Lebamon) Star on the General Carmington, the Same paper says:

General Carmington of the Legislature, not the Volume of the Volume of the Section of the Continuous, and limitations, as shall be prescribed for their government.

Those Agents for the present, will consist of one General Agent and limitations, as all in the restrictions and limitations, as an all limitations, as and limitations,

mb Journal?

G. VANDEMARK.

G. VANDEMARK.

General Caranteron the game paper cays:

The color of Tells. Water and talorers and talorers and talorers and talorer

these times - sold sen Bad sen

Soverment to pleased to support it That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration I pany B, of the Twentieth Regiment, stationed at the Janetien, was accidentally killed on Saturday, and patriotic sentiments contained in it. There is yet a slight hope of even the Janetie.

What Does the Administration the regular army, but there are examples of men elevated to be Colonels of regiments who

never saw a day's service in their lives. We have carefully reviewed the list of appointees from Ohio, and we must say that it a similar lack of judgment and discrimination has been displayed in the whole list, we tremble for the fate of the army committed to such hands.

Here are a day's service in their lives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elegant Lace Mantillas. the forces of the regular army of the United HAVE just opened an invoice of very large gand

moted to high rank in the permanent organiza-tion of the army of the country, over the heads of hundreds of meritorious and well educated military men, we are moved to demand, and to demand with emphasis, what does the Administration mean?—Cin. Com.

"Attacking the Administration,"

Our neighbor of the Journal, a few days since, was rather disposed to question our loyalty, because, as it eavs, we were "constantly for scouts; two regiments that had been sent for making insidious" attacks upon the Administration. We should near much like to know tration. We should very much like to know what it thinks, and will say, about the following from GREELY's Tribune of the 20th:

ing from Greekly's Tribune of the 20th:

"We congratulate the powers that be, at Washington, on the rare virtue of consistancy, which is, figuratively and proverbially, a "jewel." Emory, the secasionist and traitor, who had resigned, has been restored to an homorable position in the army. How must our brave and sterious privates delight to serve under such an officer! They must expertence a feeling skin to that with which the Whigs of the lievolution would have rushed to the leadership of arnold just after the execution of andre. But this is only in keeping with many other kindred schievements. Harvey still flourishes, in spite of his admitted treason; the Departments are incumbered with known secession clarks; Ross Whoms has been permitted to return to his treacherous and traitorous occupations at Baltimore; and who knows but the pizates recently captured on board the first privateer may yet be organized into a petted body guard."

Is the Tribune "joval" according to the

Is the Tribune "loyal" according to the Journal's standard? How is that, neighbor?

Crops in the South. We copy the following from the Philadelphia

Press, of the 20th inst., which gives a favorable account of the prospect for a large crop "In the seceded States, as we learn from the

latest newspapers received, the prospects of an abundant yield are flattering. The farmers of Middle Tennessee have been unfortunate the last two years with their wheat, but now they expect to raise enough to compensate them for any losses they may have sustained. Fruit and vegetables are found everywhere in great pro-fusion. The people of Alabama have twice the number of acres in wheat that were ever planter in a single year before, and in many counties the calculation is that the crop will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre-From Mississippi we hear the same tidings, everything indicating a great harvest. In an-ticipation of hostilities, most of the Southern farmers have doubled their usual crops of corn, and as the crop bids fair to be a good one, the yield of that staple must be immense. A Mem-phis journal, speculating on this record, thinks that, with the heavy rice and wheat crops, and with the fine prospects for corn, the people of the Sonthern States will have breadstuffs enough

From the returns received, it is clear that Hon. John J Chittendra's elected to Congress from the Lexington, and the Hon. James Mat-LORY from the Louisville District, by very large majorities. They are elected as Union men. Senators Breckinridge and Powell

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

It is with pleasure we can say that Kentucky will be represented in the United States Senate at the approaching session of Congress. Major Breckinridge and Mr. Powell will both attend and be in their seats. We felt satisfied that neither of these gentlemen would finch from EDITOR ORIO STATESMAN: —I observe in the they would go to Washington. And why should they not? Their State is loyal to the Union,

Of General Carrington the same paper says:

IJAn English man of war appeared off Cape Henry, on Thursday the 20th of June, and was the object of some speculation at Fortress Mon-

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Old Sores, Scrofulous affections and Glandu-lar swellings—In all indolent ulcerations where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a coun-ter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflam-mation, creates a new and healthy fiesh. The Fills by purifying the blood considerably expe-dite the operation. Sold by all Draggista at Soc., 620., and \$1 per bex or pot.

Paor. O. J. Woon.-Prof. Wood's Hair Re-We publish to day a correct and reliable list of the officers appointed to command the four-teen new regiments of the regular army, to be organized under the proclamation of the President of May 3d. It will be seen that a large proportion of the appointees are taken from the ranks of the volunteer army, now in service, and a still larger proportion, perhaps, from among those who have never even shouldered a musket in the field. A few are promoted from the regular army, but there are examples of 1858

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BAIN & SON. No. 29 South High St.

PUSHER, FRENCH, AND CHANTILLA LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTES. WIDE FRENCH LACES FOR SHAWLS, Very Deep French Flounding Laces. Real Thread, French, Chantilla & Genevese

VEILS. Valenciennes, Point de Gaze, Brussels and Thread Laces and Collars, ALENCIENNES TRIMMED H'DKFS, MALTESE LACE COLLARS & SETS. LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS,

PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS, For traveling PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW. Traveling Dress Goods

OZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, SHEPHERD'S CHECKS SILKS, POIL DE CHEVRES, LAVELLAS, BROCHE VALENCIAS, &c. &c. The best and most fashionable styles in the city, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAIN & SON, No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

A RE NOW OFFERING A RE NOW OFFERING
2000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8½, value
12½ cents.
2500 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 12½, value 20 cts.
2500 yards Fraveling Dress Goods at 12½, value 20 cts.
2000 yards Franch Organdies at 12½, value 20 cents.
2000 yards Frast Colored Lawns at 10, value 15 cents.
1000 yards Foulard Dress Elikast 7½, value 50 cents.
1500 yards Super Plain Black Slik at 21 60; value 51 25.
R. bes of Organdie Berage, and English Berage, at one-half their value.

BAIN & SON.

Army Clothing for Ohio Troops.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED AT the office of A. D. Bullock, No. 12 West Second street, Cincionatt, and of the Quarter Master General at Columbus, until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 22th of Juse, inst., for the following supplies: 11,000 Overcoats, all-wool sky-blue kersey.
4 000 Freek Coats, all-wool heavy dark blue cloth.
4 000 pairs Trowners, all-wool aky-blue kersey.
500 Cavalry Jocktis, all-wool basy dark-blue cloth.
500 Oavalry Trowners, all wool dark-blue kersey.
reinforced double cloth.

500 Artillery Jackets, sli-wool heavy dark-blue cloth-500 Artillery Trousers, all-wool dark-bine kersey. 500 Overcoats for mounted Men, all-wool sky-bi

kersey. 10,000 Regulation Socks. 5.000 Shirts gray mixed.

5,000 pairs Drawers, gray union.
5,000 pairs Bhoes, pegged or sewed.
All the above are required to be of materials and style
presponding in avery respect to the State Army Regu ple patterns of each article will be furnished b and may be seen on and after 25th inst., a c Cincinnati, and at the Quarter-Master Ger e to Columbus. be indursed on envelope.

For all accepted bids the parties will be required to bonds to the State of Ohio, with sufficient security give bonds to the State of Ohio, with sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the contract; and in case of failure in the time of delivery or the quality of the articles, the State reserves the right to purchase them elsewhere at the expense of the contractor.

rayment to be made at the pleasure of the State within ninety days from the completion of the constrate. All articles shall be subject to inspection before being received by State.

Delivery to be made at Columbus, one quarter within ten days from date of contract, and to be completed within thirty days, at the rate of one-fourth of whole amount in each week therefrom.

No bids for less than five hundred pieces of any one criticle will be cornelled.

No blds for less than the preferred.

Ohlo manufactured goods will be preferred.

O. P. BUOKINGHAM

OHAS. WHITLESEY,

A. D. BUILLOOR,

Commissioners of Army Clothing

for the State of Ohlo.

Head Quarters Ohio Militia and Volunteer Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Columbus, June 18, 1851

Special Order No. 355.

Commissary Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Asst. Qr. Master Gen. Chas. Whittlesey, and Asst. Qr. Master A. D. Bullock, are hereby appointed a Commission to which will be referred all questions connected with the clothing of troops by the State of Ohio, with power to decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. II. B. CARRINGTON

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Public Works of Ohio. OFFICE OF THE LESSES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS, OCCUMENS, June 13, 1901.

THE undersigned having become the Lessees of the Public Works of Ohio, under the act of May 8; 1801, and having entered into the passession of said Works, hereby give notice that in operating under said lesse, and discharging their duties under the same, the business will be transacted with the public through agents appointed by the Lessees, under such rules, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as shall be prescribed for their government.

TRUE CHITTENDEN. . . . HENRY T. CHITTENDES S. & H. T. CHITTENDEN. ATTORNEYS AT DAW!

II. Offices, SSS Broadway New York City, and Pansons' Berietas, Columbus, Ohto. II. Pourstal attention paid to Collections.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Summer Arrangements. Time Changed. GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, & CINCIN'

RAILROAD.

og at Creatine with the PITTSBURGH, WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILBOAD Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. for Fort Wayne and Chicago. ennecting at Cleveland with the LAKE SHORE RAIL-

For Dunkirk, Buffato, Albany, Bos-ton, and New York. THREE TRAINS DAILY,

COMBECRET SUNDAY.

From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the LETTLE MIAME AND COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROADS. FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 3.40 A, M; will leave passengers at all stations south of Gallon, stop at Delawars. Ashley, Cardington and Gliead, and at all stations north of Gallon, arriving at Clerciand at 8:00 A. M., Dunkirk 3:00 P. M., Buffalo 4:25 P. M. Albany 3:20 A. M., New York 8:35 A. M., Boston 2:30 P. M., Phitaburgh via Crestline 3:20 P. M., Phitadelphia 5:10 A. M. Chicago via Crestline at 7:00 P. M. SECOND TRAIN.

RECOND TEAIN.

BYEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:10 a. m. Will stop at Lewis Centre. (for White Sulphur Springs), Delaware, Cardington, Galion. Grestline, Shelby, Mew London. Wellington and Grafton, arrive at Cleveland at 2:55 p. m.; Dunkirk, 8:50 p. m.; Busfalo, 10:25 p. m.; Albany, 8:45 a. m.; New York, 1:45 p. m.; Boston, 4:40 p. m. This Train connectant Shelby for Sandusky, and at Glafton for Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 5:40 p. m. THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Columbus at 2,30 p. m. Will stop at all stations Bouth of Bhelby, and at New London, Wellington, Grafton, and Beres; arriving at Oleveland at 8:30 p. m.; Dunkitk, 2:00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:30 a. m.; Albany, 2:20 p. m.; New York, 7:30 p. m.; Boston, 11:45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, s/a Orestline, at 11:55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:00 p. m.; Olicago, s/a Crestline, 6:48 a. m. This Train connects at shelby for Sandusky and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 8:35 p. m. Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all

Night Trains to Chicago, New York and Boston. Baggage Checked Through to New York and Boston via Cleveland; áteo, to Philadelphia and New York via Orestitus.

RETURNING. Night Express arrives at Columbus at ... 11:15 P. M. Chachmati Express arrives at Columbus at 10:50 A. M. Accommodation Express arrives at Columbus at 7:50

Fare as Low as by any other Route. Ask for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland. E. S. FLINT. Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbus, June 17, 1861. Ohio White Sulphur Springs DELAWARE CO., OHIO. THIS FAVORETE RESORT WILL BE OPEN

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR VISITORS, June 10, 1861. LIES DESIRING BOARDING DURING THE SEASON, CAN DE ACCOMMODATED AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR ROOMS OR INFORMATION, ADDRESS J. A. SWAYNIE, Lewis Center P. O., Delaware Co., Ohio.

DAST. CENTRAL OHIO

Steubenville Short Line 2 COMBINED

CONNECTING AT BELLAIRE WITH THE BALTIMORE & OHIO. AND AT PITTSBURGH WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

RAILROAD: FORMING THE Shortest, Quickest & Most Reliable Route to all Eastern Cities!

Trains Leave Columbus as follows : MORNING EXPRESS Leaves Columbus 2.30 A. M. from Union Depot. via Bellaire or Staubenville! arrives at Bellaire, 10.20 A. M.; Staubenville: 12.20 P. M.; Pirtaburgh, 3.40 P. M.; Harrisburg, 1.20 A. M.; via dilentours, arrives at New York S.O. A. M.; via Philadelphéa, arrives at Phila-delphia, 5.10 A. M.; New York, 10.30 A. M. Connects also at Harrisburg for Baltimore, arriving at 7.45 A. M.

Sleeping Cars attached to this Train Froin Columbus, run directly through to Bellaire or Pittsburgh without change; and Passengers via Allentown arrive in New York at 8 A. M., LITTWO HOURS IN ADVANCE OF NORTHERN LINES.

This Train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad

PITTSBURGH EXPRESS. Leaves Columbus 11 25 A. M., from Thion Depot, via Stenbenville; arrives at Newagk, 12 50 P. M.; Coshoe-ton, 2.15 P. M.; Stenbenville, 5 P. M.; Pittsburg, 5.40 P. M. I. This is the only route by which Passengers can leave Cincinuati at 7 A. M., go through to Pitts-burgh in daylight, without change of carsor delay.

Leaves Columbus 2.18 P. M., from Union Depot, via Bellaire: arrives at Newark, 3.23 P. M.; Zanesville, 2.33 P. M.; Bellaire 7.55 P. M.; Pitsburgh, 11.35 P. M.; Woodford, M.; Was Allenfown, arrives at New York, 4 P. M.; via Allenfown, arrives—Philadelphia, 1.10 P. M.; New. York, 5 P. M., This Train also connects at Harrisburg for Baltmore, arriving at 1 P. M.

This Train runs through to Bellaire or Pittsburg without change of Carst and from Pittsburg there is no change of Carst and from Pittsburg there is no change of Carst on Pittsburg there is no change of Carst of Philadelphia, or via Allenfown to New York—thus offering

The only Route from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, with only

W. O. C. WOODBURY, REUBEN SPENCER, THE PAST LINE

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Certificates will be issued in sums of \$100, and upward, payable July 1, 1862, at the State Treasury, bearing interest at the rate of sky per cent. Per annum, payable semi-sunually, and by the set sutherising the loan
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Bubseriptions will be received at the office of the Commissioners in the City of Columbus, at each of the solvent banking institutions in the State, and at the several
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